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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Anna Maria, Donaldson; arrived at Philadelphia in 29 days from London.

The Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 16.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.

Despatches of which the following are copies, were received last night by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Gen. Viscount Sacken, K. B. his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated at St. Petersburg, the 23d and 25th Nov. 1812.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1812.

MY LORD,

In my despatch of the 15th inst. I had the honor to detail such operations of Marshal Kutusoff's army as came to my knowledge up to the 10th of November; since that date no report has been received of the further proceedings of the corps entrusted to General Platoff. The said marshal had calculated to reach Krasnoï on the 14th inst. but although he had approached within a few wersts of that place I have not heard that his head quarters were established there on the 16th. His last despatch of the latter date announces his intention of forwarding a journal of the preceding days, which will contain important relations, but it has not yet been received. On the 9th of Nov. Count Orloff Denizoff being advanced on the roads towards Smolensk and Krasnoï, received intelligence of the march of French corps from Smolensk in the direction of Kalouga, composed of fresh troops intended for the different regiments of guards; this force was under the command of General Barraguay d'Hillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brig. Gen. Angereau, brother to the marshal of that name. They were distributed in the three villages of Fasvin, Lakoff & Dolgomust. A disposition of attack was immediately made by three partizan corps, commanded by captain Sesslavin, Colonel Davidoff, and captain Phigner. The result was, that the corps under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, that of Barraguay d'Hillier having patiently heard a cannonade for several hours in the quarters of Angereau's division made good his retreat to Smolensk, and that Angereau's corps of 3000 men, after losing nearly one third of their number laid down their arms, and capitulated to captain Phigner, who had not 500 men, and who appears to have conducted this affair with infinite address and gallantry.

In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry, well mounted. The prisoners amounted to one general six thousand rank and file. The officers who capitulated stated the object of their march by that route, was to open another communication in the direction of Kalouga; they were not aware of the retreat of their army.

Since this affair, three general officers, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon and four thousand prisoners have been taken near Smolensk, but the parties are not yet reported.

On the 14th inst. General Count Wittgenstein was attacked by marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him the other side of the Dwina. The enemy was repulsed with the loss of from two to 3000 men, and was pursued the next morning in his retreat towards Senno, when 600 prisoners were taken. I have the honor to enclose a copy of major Gen. Baron Donberg's report of this affair.

Nothing material occurred at this point till the 18th, when count Wittgenstein was joined by colonel Chernichef, aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by general Tchichagoff, with a small party of light cavalry, to discover the position of the corps of Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Col. had the singular good fortune to rescue major general Baron Winzingerode and his aid-de-camp, captain Narishkin, between Wilna and Minsk, they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of gens d'armes and had been marched from Verrea, where they were presented to Buonaparte, with the French guards under charge of Junot.

Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers, one coming from, and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that Buonaparte was at Smolensk on the 13th inst.

Adm. Tchichagoff intended according to his route to arrive at Minsk on the 17th inst.

Col. Chernichef arrived at the palace yesterday, accompanied by the prisoners he had released, and bringing with him the intercepted despatches—Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps.

The expedition of col. Chernichef was a continued and extraordinary exertion, he having marched 700 wersts in 5 days, and swam across several rivers.

It is stated, but no official report has been received, that gen. Sacken has been left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwartzberg, and that gen. Eartel has advanced to and occupied Mohiloff.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

JANICH, NOV. 15, 1812.

MY LORD,

I am very happy to inform your lordship, that Victor failed in fulfilling the orders which he received from Buonaparte, to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Dwina. He attacked yesterday morning, Count Wittgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the position. This was executed in a masterly manner; they retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire as if it were in field day. In the position the French were received by a well directed fire from the artillery, by which they must have lost a great number in killed & wounded, I suppose between two and three thousand. The firing only ceased about seven in the evening. The French had made strong demonstration on both wings, but the centre was chiefly engaged. This morning they began their retreat towards Seno. The troops who are in pursuit have as yet made about six hundred prisoners, it is really a pleasure to see these troops fight.

The new raised militia vie with the oldest regiments. One battalion of this militia being with the advanced guard, on receiving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saying 'the Emperor had not sent them there to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing to do.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) DONBERG.

Extract of the journal of the operations of different corps of the army under the command of the field marshal Prince Kutusoff from the 11th to the 14th of Nov.

On the 11th November Gen. Millaradovitch reports, that on the 9th the advanced guard under his command was to be at the village of Alxexecoly; the next day at that of Yakoff. Lieutenant General Shapperle reports that a detachment sent by him on the 29th met a body of the enemy and drove it out of Elnee; part of the Don Cossacks pursued it on the Smolensk road. The head quarters of the army were this day at the village of Loncoff.

November 12.

Lieut. Gen. Count Orloff Denizoff being informed that a considerable foraging party of the enemy's cavalry and artillery depot were dispersed in the village, attacked them, killed upwards of 1500, made 1300 prisoners and took 1000 horse, and 400 carriages mostly loaded with stores.

Two corps of Gen. Millaradovitch advanced to the village of Ivergroff. The army halted.

November 13.

Captain Naschokin of the hussars of the guards, detached by the Ad-

utant General Count Orgeroff, attacked a detachment of the enemy in the village of Ilmorai, with some chasseurs and light cavalry, the combat lasted four hours, when the enemy retreated to the village of Michaloff, where he pursued and took them.

Detachments under Col. Prince Radbolk, and one sent by Maj. Gen. Carpe, made upwards of one hundred prisoners.

Gen. Millaradovitch reports on the 12th Nov. that Major General Neoff had made one hundred and fifty prisoners at Charvanoff.

Major General Valodini reports, that Col. Kreigunobski defeated a detachment of seven hundred men under Maj. Aberjeu, killed a part and making prisoners the remainder, three hundred and seventy men eighteen officers, and one staff surgeon.

Major General Platoff reports on the 9th of Nov. that having pursued Beauharnois's corps, he came up with it at the river Bone, near the estate called Yandsoff, and without regarding the advantages of his position, he attacked the enemy; on this occasion, besides numbers of killed and wounded he took 30 pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners. He further reports that during the pursuit of Beauharnois's corps on the 8th of Nov. 69 guns were taken, and not 62 as formerly reported. Gen. Platoff is now pursuing the remains of the same corps.

Adjutant General Orloff Denizoff attacked the enemy on their march to Krasnoï, killed 500 and took 400 on the 12th inst. The next day he took some prisoners some of which were officers.

Nov. 14.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports on the 11th inst. having left in the principality of Warsaw, a corps under General Sacken. He marched with the remainder to Preyau, intending to pursue his march through Glouim and Neswich to Minsk, where he proposed to arrive about the 17th or 19th of Nov. that he had sent orders to Major General Leiders and Lieut. Gen. Earle to march upon the same point. The former from Volhynie by Pinsk the latter from Mozeron by Luisk, and that he will not fail to dispatch parties of light troops on the side of Wilna, to keep up the communication with detachments on that flank.

Intelligence having been received from some French artillery prisoners, of the places where the enemy had concealed cannon and arms near Boldinsky monastery, 27 cannon, 5 or 6000 stand of arms 500 sabres and 15,000 shells have been dug out. The head quarters of the army were this day at the village of Ushoff.

November 15.

Major General Platoff reports of the 11th inst. that Beauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotochina road towards Smolensk he continues to surround it, and cut off all provisions and forage.

Adjutant General Count Orderoff reports, under the date of the 14th of Nov. that he attacked the village of Krasnoï, the yagers disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their bayonets, and after a combat in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged took possession of the town; but observing strong columns of the enemy moving from Smolensk upon Krasnoï, they fell back three wersts to the farm of Kulkoff. In this affair one colonel and 250 rank and file were taken.

Lt. Gen. Count Osterman Tolstoy reports, that being with his division of infantry on the 14th in the village of Kovisoff, and learning that the enemy was within half a werst of that place, he detached a squadron of the Kilmoposky regiment, which killed a part and took ten prisoners.

Gen. Millaradovitch reports on the 12th, that being at the village of Kusgenim, he sent a patrol upon the road from Smolensk to Krasnoï to reconnoitre the enemy, which returned having made seventeen prisoners.

The same day, count Osterman Tolstoy sent the Pskofki regiment of dragoons to examine the state of the villages occupied by the enemy. This regiment perceiving a squadron of cavalry, attacked and took five officers and 290 men.

The enemy remained also this day in the village of Ushoff. Adjutant general count Orloff Denizoff also sent in two generals of the division of general Almirac, and a brigadier general Bart, with an account of his having taken 20 pieces of cannon, near the town of Krasnoï.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1812.

MY LORD,

In addition to my despatch of the 22d inst. I have the happiness to inclose a translation of reports which have been received from field marshal Prince Kutusoff of the 10th and 20th inst. containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army under the commands of marshal Davoust and Ney. Near 200 cannon and 20,000 prisoners have been taken. In these affairs Buonaparte is stated to have been with marshal Davoust's corps, in the night from the 16th to the 17th and to have left the field of battle at full speed.

Every measure of precaution, that could be thought of at this distance has been provided for by the Emperor, to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the commanders of Smolensk. Buonaparte has probably sent forward his favorite guards, the Polish divisions and part of the Italian; but if admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his ground it does not appear this corps would escape to the frontier.

The display of force before gen. count Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with intention to favour the movement of the corps which have marched to Minsk.

It is not at all improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction.

Gen. Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under gen. Winzingerode, for the present commanded by maj. gen. Kutusoff, who has made a most rapid march to Babinowitch, where he arrived time enough on the 18th, to receive 400 prisoners from one of the French divisions. He has also taken two generals and 1 colonel.

The French with their usual savage and sacrilegious ferocity, wantonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensk before they left that place.

Te Deum has been sung in the great cathedral, in the presence of their imperial majesties and the whole court; the Baton de Mareschal, of Marshal Davoust, and such of the eagles and colours taken in the last affair as are already arrived here were previously brought to the cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Commander in Chief, General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from his headquarters, at the village of Dubrevo, submits to his imperial majesty the two following reports.

First Report, dated 13th November.

After the battle near Viasma of the 22d October, my army made every effort to turn, if not all the enemy's corps, at least his advanced guard, on the road from Jelna to Krasnoï, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th November.

The 16th Nov. the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoï. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by lieut. gen. Onvegow. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a great number of prisoners, one of whom was a general.

Gen. Millaradovitch, commanding the advanced guard with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by marshal Davoust advanced near Krasnoï, detached thither lieut. gen. Prince Galitzen. The enemy, conceiving himself turned on all sides, began to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible carnage in the enemy's ranks—Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, & was not waiting for the issue, he fled with his whole suit to the village of Liadam, and abandoned the corps of Davoust.

The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed in the neighbouring wood for a distance of 5 wersts, along the banks of the Dnieper, thus the corps of gen. Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners 2 generals, 38 officers, 9170 men, 70 cannon, 3 standards, and taken the baton of marshal Davoust.

On the 17th Nov. being informed that the corps of marshal Ney, forming the rear guard of the enemy, was moving in the road leading to Krasnoï, I made following dispositions.

SECOND REPORT.

In order to obtain a certain victory over marshal Ney, and to cut off entirely his communication with the rest of the army, I reinforced gen. Millaradovitch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages of Syrenhenic and Tcherniska. Maj. gen. Lourkoski perceived about three in the afternoon, the enemy advancing. The thickness of the fog prevented him from ascertaining his numbers, who kept marching forwards till they were close to our batteries. The enemy attempting in vain to pierce through our lines, received at the distance of 250 paces a general discharge of musketry and of 40 pieces of cannon; the effect of this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal. Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length sent a flag of truce to gen. Millaradovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'armee of the enemy, amounting to 12,000 men were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number 27 pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chests, were the fruits of our victory. In the number of prisoners are above 100 officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney, was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dnieper. The loss of the enemy is enormous; according to the report of the prisoners, four generals of division were wounded. We have not lost above 500 men in killed and wounded.

The army is at present at Krasnoï, and the advanced guard at Dowbrowna, from whence we shall follow the movements of the enemy.

Gen. Platoff, informs me by a private letter annexed, that the enemy left behind him, 17 wersts from Smolensk, a great quantity of artillery amounting to 112 pieces.

Letter of gen. count Platoff to the General Field Marshal, dated Nov. 7.

After the signature of my report to your highness, capt. Parkin arrived with the rations and states that at the distance of 17 wersts from Smolensk, in the great road, he had counted 112 cannon, besides a great number of tumbrils and carriages. I am not able to send your highness a report in form, not having received it from the governor of Smolensk. I join the unanimous voice of the troops in pronouncing, Hourra! your most serene highness!

LONDON, DEC. 20.

By the Zephyr, from Santander, dispatches, it is said, have been received, addressed to government by Sir Home Popham; and if we are correctly informed, their contents are peculiarly interesting. It is said that gen. Gassarelli, who succeeded Marmont in the command of the army of Portugal, has withdrawn with the force under his orders into France.

Among the many reports that speculation on the fate of Buonaparte has engendered, there is one stating that two officers had lately reached Paris from the army, who related an account of Buonaparte's having been shot by Berthier; but these gentlemen were immediately arrested by the police, and imprisoned as disseminators of false and malicious rumours.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

His majesty the Emperor arrived at the palace of the Thuilleries at 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th. The approach of his happy return was announced during that day by volleys of artillery.

## Anne-Arundel County, 3c

On application to me the subscriber, in the process of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of **GEORGE W. PARKER**, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, annexed to his petition, and having testified that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the date of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from the confinement on the terms prescribed in the act; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said **George W. Parker** be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, on the 10th day of the month of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of the said **George W. Parker**, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said **George W. Parker** should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

## Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of **GEORGE W. PARKER**, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he has given due notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudge, that the said **George W. Parker**, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said **George W. Parker** shall not have the benefit of said act and its supplements as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Dec. 31, 1812.

## Anne-Arundel County, 3c

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the process of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of **WILLIAM BARNES**, of said county, praying for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said **William Barnes** having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this application, and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only, and the said **William Barnes** having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said **William Barnes** be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said **William Barnes** should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812.

Richard Ridgely.

## Anne-Arundel County, 3c

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the process of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of **GEORGE W. PARKER**, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having testified that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of **George W. Parker** be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the fourth Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said fourth Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said **George W. Parker** should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

## Augustus Uz,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that at the earnest solicitations of some of the most respectable inhabitants he has made arrangements, and is now enabled, to devote his leisure hours to their benefit and gratification, with his new and elegant mode of **Colouring and Ornamenting Walls**, either in imitation of paper hangings, or otherwise. This so eminently useful invention is too generally known throughout the Union to need any further illustration. Directions, in writing, left at Mr. Jarvis's, on Hill Point, or at Mr. Isaac Parker's Tavern, (where a rough specimen of the work may be seen) will be strictly attended to, and all necessary information respecting responses and durability given. October 8.